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# THE SUPERFUND BULLETIN

March 13, 1997

## COMPLETED ISSUES

### **NORTHSIDE LANDFILL, SPOKANE, WA**

The City of Spokane has completed the remedial actions necessary to implement the ROD for the Northside Landfill Superfund site. On February 21, 1997, a US District Court judge signed an order to Terminate Consent Decree indicating satisfactory compliance with the Consent Decree which was signed by EPA, Washington Department of Ecology, and the City of Spokane on September 30, 1989. The City still is obligated to perform operation and maintenance of the remedial actions and long term ground water monitoring. (Neil Thompson, (206) 553-7177)

## ONGOING

### **PALERMO WELLFIELD, TUMWATER, WA**

Angle boring and geoprobe sampling continue to define sources and refine options for removal of trichloroethylene (TCE), perchloroethylene or tetrachloroethylene (PCE), contamination in the Palermo Wellfield area. Communication with the City, the State, the Health Department, and EPA Remedial Project Manager continue. Surveys for geophysical measurements are underway. Sampling of air spaces in basement and crawl spaces are underway in coordination with the Washington Department of Health. Thor Cutler, On-Scene Coordinator, is on site. (Thor Cutler, (206) 553-1673; Jean Baker, (206) 553-2587)

### **WEYERHAEUSER, LONGVIEW, WA**

On January 22, 1997, Weyerhaeuser, Longview, Washington, agreed to a settlement valued at \$178,000.00 for EPCRA and CERCLA violations for failure to report a release of an extremely hazardous substance, an approximately 5,000 pound release of choline gas. The settlement was a first for Region 10 in that it utilized a Supplemental Environmental Project (SEP). This innovative settlement will provide equipment and training for local emergency responders and planners in Cowlitz County.

On January 27, 1997, following the settlement for the same type of violations, Weyerhaeuser Longview spilled approximately 8,700 gallons of Sulfate Turpentine, a flammable solution containing methyl mercaptan and hydrogen sulfide gases, CERCLA Extremely hazardous compounds. The highly odiferous material was smelled from the Oregon coast to Thurston County, Washington, and created a large public concern. The National Response Plan was activated and the Coast Guard and EPA (Carl Kitz) responded to the incident.

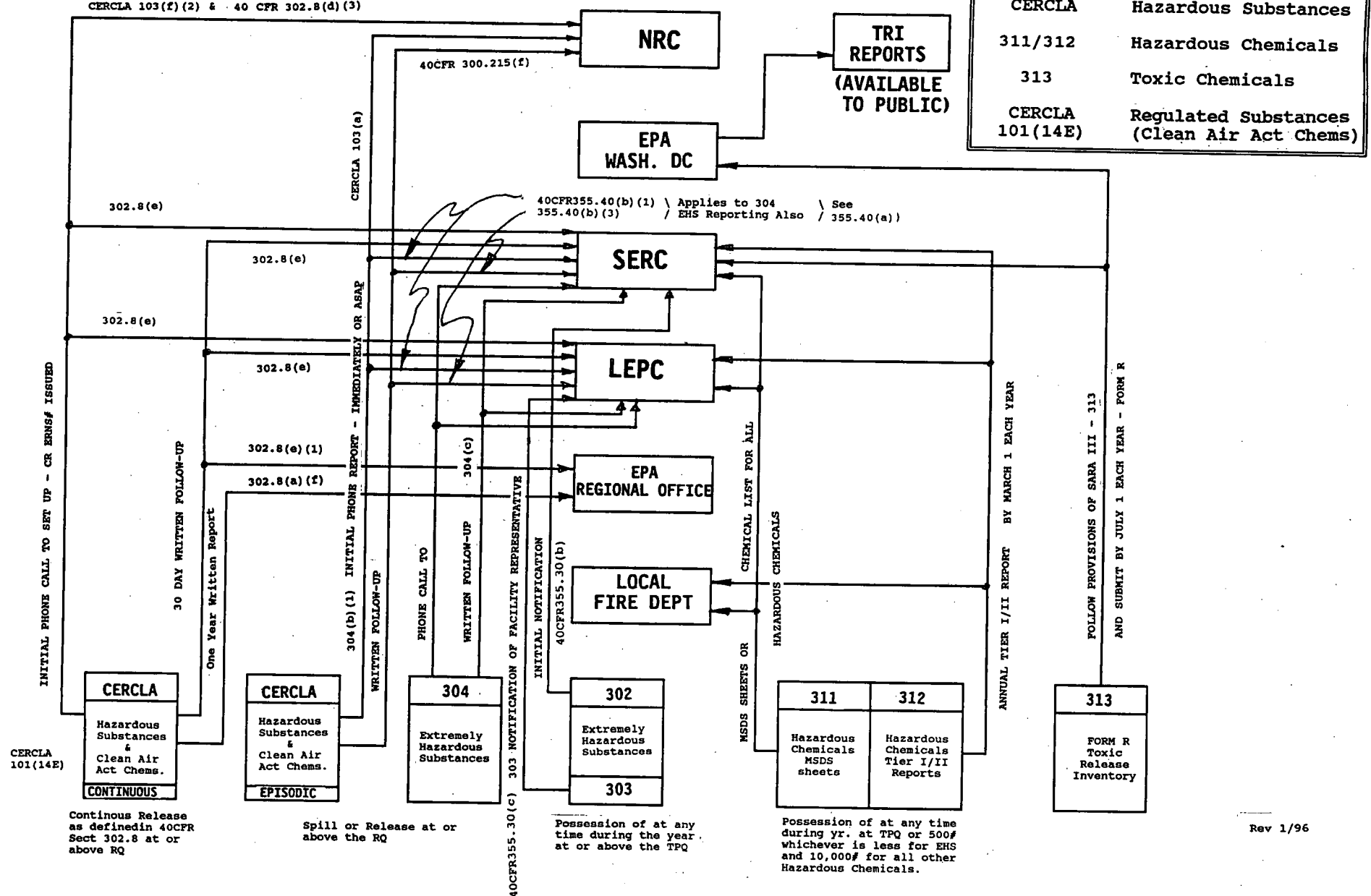
An active EPCRA/CERCLA investigation is being pursued in that Weyerhaeuser did not report the release to the National Response Center, State Emergency Management Agencies, and Local Emergency Management Agencies, for over 24 hours after it occurred. The EPCRA/CERCLA Sections 304 and 103 require "immediate" reporting of all releases which exceed reportable quantities. (Suzanne Powers, Washington Operations Office (360) 753-9475)

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## REPORTING FLOW SHEET FOR CHEMICAL STORAGE, USE, & RELEASES

**REPORT TO:**

Re: Weyerhaeuser, Longview, WA 1/27/97 Turpentine release of 8,700 gallons and followup Superfund Bulletin of 3/13/97

Release is stated at 8,700 gallons or at 7.4 #/gal = 64,380 pounds.

RQ under both CERCLA and SARA is 100 pounds for Hydrogen Sulfide and the same amount under both laws for Methyl Mercaptan.

100 # = 0.16 % of 64,380 pounds release for each of the two components.

The only difference between CERCLA and EPCRA (EHS) reporting is that a CERCLA Hazardous Substance must also be reported to the NRC and a EPCRA Extremely Hazardous Substance does not.

What is the % of Hydrogen Sulfide and the % of Methyl Mercaptan in Turpentine.

Since Turpentine is an oil (See Tall Oil definition in Dictionary), the release may have needed a report under OPA.

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